

WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Matters of Interest to Organized Workmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.
Labor Day Celebration Conference Committee—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, 10 o'clock a. m.
District Assembly Executive Board—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.
L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, 10 o'clock a. m.
L. A. 1788, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Fifth and G streets.
Central Labor Union—Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.
Ladies Protective Association—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1195, K. of L., Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Assembly—Bancroft Hall, 316 Eighth street, 8 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.
Federation of Labor—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Building Trades Council—Executive Workmen's Hall, 108 Broadway street, 8 o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
Galvanized Iron and Crane Workers' Hall, 737 Seventh street.
L. U. No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners, and Builders—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
Columbia Lodge, No. 174, Machinists—McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue and Broadway street.

Beer Sellers' Assembly—Columbia's Hall, Sixth and G streets.
Barbers' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Horsehoofers' Union—Wagon's Hall, Sixth street, between G and H streets.
Plasterers' Union—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
O. M. Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1312, K. of L., Shoe Clerks—Bancroft Hall, 316 Eighth street, between G and H streets.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1350, K. of L., Shoemakers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. A. 1350, K. of L., Shoemakers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fitters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.
Frederick Painters—1220 Seventh street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.
Stonemasons' Union—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. A. 4891, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Fifth and G streets.
L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assembly—Hall 909 F street.
L. A. 3072, K. of L., Excavator Assembly—Typographical Temple.
Marine Association of Steam Engineers—Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest.
Electrical Workers—609 Eleventh street.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 10-737 Seventh street northwest.
Foster Housekeepers' Union—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. A. 2359, K. of L., Barbers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Local Journeymen Painters' Union—Columbia's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.
The interest manifested in the proceedings of the regular meeting of the Federation of Labor—continue unabated. The meeting of last Tuesday evening was no exception to the rule, and was attended by a large and varied group of delegates from the various organizations.

The successful efforts of the Federation in securing a conviction for violation of the eight-hour law, the coming Labor Day celebration, and the prospects of an early settlement of the beer question, may, no doubt, have had something to do with the large attendance. The delegates to the Federation, when President McHugh reported for the roll call, delegates from thirty-five affiliated organizations responded.

The special committee on eight-hour violations reported that the trial of Contractor Winfree had resulted in a conviction. The extraordinary emergency clause of the law had been claimed by the defense to cover the case, but the jury had decided differently. A motion had also been made by the defendant for a new trial.

The report was received with applause and a vote of thanks unanimously rendered the members of the committee. During the debate which followed, the report it was stated that the defense had placed particular stress on the fact that the men had actually worked the extra hour, and that they had been paid for it.

It was also stated that the amount paid the men for their day's work, including the extra hour, was fifty cents less than the current rate of wages paid to painters in this city. The inference to be drawn from the fact that low wages and long hours was the rule for carpenters and laborers on the Wallack School building was that if the work had been given to a contractor employing first-class mechanics, and there would have been no necessity for a violation of the law.

It was further stated that after the rain of last week a crack had been seen in the plaster of the school building, and that the Commissioners had been petitioned by the contractor to work extra time, giving as an excuse that disastrous results might follow if the crack in the plaster was not promptly attended to. The delegates also stated that no permission had been granted. The men had not worked and the building remained intact.

The agitation committee stated that no further steps had been taken since the last meeting looking toward the settlement of the differences between the beer contractors and organized labor. The proposition for a settlement had been drawn up by Leon Tobner, and that gentleman had not returned to the city. The attorneys of the other brewers had been seen and had given it as their opinion that the objection would be raised by the companies they represented to the insertion of the word "present" before "future work," so as to read, that "members of organizations affiliated with the Local Federation and the District Assembly will not be discriminated against on present and future work," etc.

The opinions of the attorneys were that the omission was not intentional, but only a clerical error, and would be corrected when called to the attention of Mr. Tobner.

EXCURSION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.
At this point a delegation of unemployed printers was announced to be in waiting, who desired an audience. The request was unanimously granted, and business was suspended for the purpose of hearing the delegation.

rest of the session. The invitation was accepted. On going, an appropriation was made for the purchase of the tickets which had been placed in the hands of the secretary. The tickets were then turned over to the members of the Labor Bureau for distribution among the unemployed workmen whose names appear on the register of that institution.

It was reported, that after the seters were at work on the new Congressional Library building. The matter was referred to the committee on eight-hour violations. The committee appointed to wait on the Crawford Shoe Company reported that a letter had been received from the proprietors in Boston, stating that they would hereafter close at 7 o'clock. The request of the committee was that 7 o'clock should be the closing hour, as agreed to by all the principal shoe dealers in the city.

The excuse of the Crawford was that the firm dealt exclusively in men's shoes, and that they, as a rule, did not have time to make shoes during the day. The committee, however, the necessity of keeping open later than those stores that deal in ladies and children's shoes. The report of the committee was referred to the Shoe Clerks' Assembly. The committee on Labor Day celebration made an interesting report which was to the effect that arrangements were being made for hourly trips between River View and Marshall Hall on Labor Day, thus giving the patrons of both resorts an opportunity of witnessing the sports that are advertised for each place. The committee had received permission from the Marshall Hall Company for the above arrangement, and a favorable answer was expected from Captain Randall.

The proposed agreement between the organizations, by the new efforts of the committee are greatly appreciated. Under communications, a letter was received from Rev. G. L. Bachus, of the Virginia Avenue Church southeast, inviting the Federation and its affiliated organizations to attend his church Sunday evening, September 13, to hear his sermon on labor. The invitation was accepted and will be carried by the delegates to their respective churches. A letter was also read from Samuel Miliken, secretary of the Single Tax Campaign Club of Wilmington, Del., thanking the Federation for the resolutions of sympathy in the imprisoned single tax advocate in the District Jail, passed at the last meeting of the Federation.

Information was asked from delegates as to whether the Washington Gas Light Company and the electric lighting company, as contractors of the District government, did not come under the provisions of the eight-hour law. The matter was referred to the committee on eight-hour violations for investigation. It was stated that employees of the above named companies are working twelve hours per day.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.
The regular meeting of the District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, was held as usual on last Thursday evening. Master Workman Simmons called the assembly to order promptly at 8 o'clock. At that time nearly every local assembly was represented. In his opening address the Master Workman congratulated the delegates on the achievements of the order in this city during the past two weeks. Amicable settlements have been made by the executive board with several firms and agreements entered into requiring the employers to observe the eight-hour law. The strength had been materially increased, as shown by the number of initiations, and further by the increased amount paid into the per capita tax. The Master Workman, in his remarks, also made flattering mention of the action taken by Columbia Typographical Union with reference to the suit brought against the board of directors of The Washington Times Publishing Company.

The executive board presented a partial report showing the work done during the past week. The report showed that the board was engaged in some very important and interesting work, which, when completed, will result very advantageously to the order in this jurisdiction. It was not considered wise to make public the nature of the business before the board, which details of the board's business were not to be made public. With reference to the organizing of several trades that were anxious to secure charters from the Knights of Labor, the board could only report progress. The matter was being considered, and a thorough investigation would be made before a final report was made.

The joint conference committee on Labor Day excursion reported that, owing to the constant addition of attractions to the program, final arrangements would not be made till after the next meeting of the committee, which would be held on Sunday morning, August 30, at 10 o'clock, in the hall of the Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. The attendance of the fall committee, together with two representatives from each organization, was earnestly requested.

The judges selected for the hydrocyle race from two members of the committee and two members of the Carpenters' Assembly, were Messrs. John D. Koster, president of Columbia Typographical Union, and W. H. G. Simmons, master workman of D. A. No. 6, K. of L. The referee would be the Hon. Charles G. Conn, president of the Washington Times Company. For the benefit of the patrons of the two excursions to be given on Labor Day a special steam boat had been chartered to follow the contestants over the entire course. A two-mile "fat" man's race had been added to sports of the day.

The delegates from the Carpenters' Assembly announced that all arrangements for their excursion on Labor Day to River View were about completed. The tickets for the day were fully as complete as those made by the joint excursion to Marshall Hall. A committee, representing the unemployed union printers of this city, was admitted and announced that an excursion to be given on Labor Day to River View, would be held at 10 o'clock. The committee left 4 tickets with the secretary for sale. After the committee had retired a motion to purchase the tickets was made and unanimously carried, and the tickets were to be turned over to the Labor Bureau for distribution among the unemployed.

was selected and would be in constant practice. Delegates from the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers announced the purchase of tickets for the excursion to the Labor Bureau for distribution among the unemployed workmen whose names appear on the register of that institution.

The secretary read the expense account of the Federation committee on eight-hour violations, and on motion an appropriation was made to pay half the expenses incurred. Mr. James Belden Cowden, president and founder of the Wage Workers' Alliance, was then granted the floor and addressed the delegates on the political importance of the day, and introduced his publications on political reform. After his address, on motion, twenty-five copies were purchased and ordered to be turned over to the Workmen's Library.

On request, the secretary, B. Martin, read the report of the executive board, and editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor, addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Martin stated that the Knights of Labor, after twenty-five years, had at last succeeded in accomplishing before the people the money plank of the preamble of this order.

AMONG THE LOCALS.
The Carriage and Wagon Makers' Assembly of the Knights of Labor, held a well-attended meeting in Bunch's Hall, No. 315 Eighth street, on last Monday evening. Every union carriage shop in the city was represented. During the evening liberal appropriations were made for the support of the political and workingmen's library. Association. Reports were received and approved from the District Assembly and the Federation of Labor. Under the head of propositions of membership the applications of three candidates were read and referred to the executive committee. Initiation ceremonies were then conferred on waiting candidates.

Under the report of state of trade it was ascertained that union men were now employed in nearly every shop in the city. Under the debate which followed it was plainly seen that the "unfair" employees needed reviving, owing to the fact that so many of the firms that formerly had been considered as being unfair were now running strictly union shops. Owing to the late hour of the hour and press of other business, the meeting closed at 10 o'clock. It was decided that a special meeting should be held on Monday evening, August 31, and the secretary was directed to issue a "red-letter" call to the membership, as this is an imperative demand for a full attendance at the special meeting.

The members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Assembly held a very interesting meeting on last Monday evening in the Society Temple, Fifth and G streets northwest. Master Workman Moran presided, assisted by a full line of officers. Propositions for chartering a steamship and for the purchase of a new building were read and referred to the investigating committee. The amnesty resolution, which admits new members and allows former members to be reinstated for the sum of \$2, remains open until October 1.

The committee on Labor Day excursion reported that the excursion to River View was being organized. The committee was composed of the following members: John D. Koster, president of Columbia Typographical Union; W. H. G. Simmons, master workman of D. A. No. 6, K. of L.; and Charles G. Conn, president of the Washington Times Company. The committee was directed to issue a "red-letter" call to the membership, as this is an imperative demand for a full attendance at the special meeting.

Always Reliable.
Berkley Pure Rye Whisky can be counted upon as being always pure and wholesome. It is absolutely free from all deleterious qualities, and is molified and made mellow purely by age. Pure Berkley Rye is an excellent tonic and appetizer, invigorating and strengthening. Taken medicinally it has no equal, and as a table beverage it is most popular. Extreme care should be taken in the selection of your whisky, as there are so many impure and adulterated brands. You are on the safe side when you get Pure Berkley Rye, because it is absolutely pure and healthful. It is sold by Jas. Tharp, 812 F street. It is worth your while to try a bottle of this celebrated whisky, and be convinced of its purity.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a catarrh of the Eustachian tube, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by catarrh of the Eustachian tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured (by catarrh) that cannot be cured by other means. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHEREY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists.

Important to Those Interested in Real Estate.
The Times Real Estate Bureau, Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, in order to accommodate business men and others whose time is occupied during the day, and who cannot come at regular office hours to transact Real Estate business, finds it necessary to keep its offices open every Monday evening from 7 to 10 p. m.

Singer's Column

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in this column.

RICARDO'S LAW OF RENT.

"In economic science the word rent has a technical meaning which differs from that in common use. We are accustomed to speak of rent as the monthly price paid for the use of a house, and of the price of an improved farm, including buildings, fences and other products of labor attached to it.

But in its technical sense rent is paid for the use of land only, and this may be done by capitalizing the annual return, which the land may be estimated to yield to its owner, and paying the present value of the successive returns in one or more sums, or by paying the amount of each return annually, or otherwise, as it accures.

In the first case the land is sold to be capitalized, and in the second case, but in either case, the rent is the consideration for which payment is made. Land that will rent for nothing, either presently or prospectively, has no selling value.

The reason why some pieces of land are more valuable than others is not only in the fact that the former will yield a larger product than can be obtained from the latter by a given application of labor and capital, or because of beauty of surroundings, healthfulness of locality, and the like, but in the fact that the former is more desirable than others as places in which to live.

In this article we shall consider only such lands as are used for producing wealth. For this purpose we define rent, according to Ricardo, as the excess of wealth which any given piece of land will yield over that which could be obtained from the same piece of land by the application of labor and capital, from the least productive land to which any of the people find it necessary to resort to satisfy their wants and supply the market.

It will be seen from this definition that rent is the difference between the product of the land and the product of the least productive land to which any of the people find it necessary to resort to satisfy their wants and supply the market. It is the difference between the product of the land and the product of the least productive land to which any of the people find it necessary to resort to satisfy their wants and supply the market.

With these concepts in mind let us begin at this stage of development where the population yet remains so small that it can be supplied with food and the ordinary comforts of life in such communities by the cultivation of only a part of the most fertile of the land. The rest of the land is in question. Then it only part of this land is held by a number of competing owners, each doing the same amount and quality of work and all selling their surplus wheat in the same market, no one can afford to cultivate more than he needs for his own use, and no rent will be paid, and each may be said to earn the same wages.

Now, let us advance to the stage in which the population of this community has increased to such an extent that, by the customary mode of cultivation, the quantity of land of the first grade will not yield enough wheat for the supply of the people. Then one of two things must happen. Either the additional labor—albeit pressed from an increase of population—must be applied to the soil heretofore under cultivation and the requisite food must thus be obtained by more intensive culture, or resort must be had to the next lower grade of land.

Which of these two courses will prove to be most economical depends on the amount of the question. If the cultivation on the first grade of land reached the point of diminishing returns? We introduce what is called the law of diminishing returns at this point, not so much on account of its importance in the study of rent, as on account of its simplicity as a means of illustrating the origin of rent.

Common observation proves that two laborers can produce from a square mile of arable land more than twice as much as two, and four more than twice as much as four, and so on, up to a certain point. After this point is reached, the increase in productive power is due to the economy of co-operation, whereby two men may be able to do something easily and rapidly, to which the strength of a single individual would be wholly inadequate.

stead on the twenty-four bushel tract of land it was possible for each, by doing the same amount of work, to earn the same wages. But when a sufficient number had come to permit of the private appropriation of the whole of this tract, under the homestead law, then those coming later on would be under the necessity of working for the existing owners, either as hired hands or as tenants, or, on the other hand, of resorting to the twenty-four bushel tract, where they could work for themselves.

But so long as a return could be had from the twenty-four bushel tract, proportioned to the increase of labor and capital applied to it, the owners of that tract could make a profit by hiring the new comers, and paying them as much as they could earn for themselves by resorting to the twenty-two bushel tract. This profit, whatever it might be, over interest on any additional capital employed, would be rent, in fact, though not in form, as commonly understood.

Let it be observed here that the wages of the men thus hired have their origin in the amount they can earn for themselves by resorting to the twenty-two bushel tract of land. Below this point their wages as hired men cannot be forced, so long as any portion of that tract is freely open to them. That is to say, wages are ultimately determined by what industry can freely produce from the best land out of use and unappropriated.

We have seen that while any portion of the twenty-four bushel tract was open to free occupancy and use, each of the settlers could earn the same amount of wages by equal work. Now, however, when cultivation descends to the twenty-two bushel tract, equal work no longer gives equal returns.

The difference is rent. In these simple facts and conditions we have not only the basis of Ricardo's law of rent, but also the exposition and demonstration of which the world is indebted, almost wholly, to the mastery work of Henry George.

We have taken the usual method of illustrating rent by means of agriculture, because it is simple and easily understood by all classes of readers. Those who do so in the favor of rent and future articles which we hope to furnish will see that agricultural rent, with its law of diminishing returns, is a significant factor in a country such as ours, and is understood by all classes of readers. Those who do so in the favor of rent and future articles which we hope to furnish will see that agricultural rent, with its law of diminishing returns, is a significant factor in a country such as ours, and is understood by all classes of readers.

LABOR NOTES.
Clerks have 200 unions.
St. Paul has 40 unions.
Canada has 30 street railways.
There are aluminum shoe shops.
Chicago has 52,210 Bohemians.
An asbestos towel is announced.
Austrian brewers get 83 a week.
Germany reports a stone shoe sale.
America has 1,250,000 freight cars.
Indian temples are electrically lighted.
Uncle Sam has 1,017 steam tanks.
Our railroads extend 189,648 miles.
New York has no electric railways.
London makes 2,000 pianos a week.
Pennsylvania Labor day is September 5.
Los Angeles bricklayers are organized.
St. Louis has a newspaper writers union.
In Japan watchmakers 20 cents a day.
Duluth laundry girls talk of organizing.
St. Paul platers and buffers have organized.
Los Angeles has an educational labor club.
Nantes has had compressed cars for 20 years.
In Austria women had carriers got 28 cents a day.
Washington (Pa.) street car men complained about the weather.

All but 12 miles of street railway in Canada is operated by electricity.
At Terre Haute all peddlers and hawkers must pay a license of \$40 a year.
Bismarck will hold a national convention at Bismarck, North Dakota.
Union bakers who do not parade at St. Paul on Labor Day will be fined \$2.
St. Paul barbers will probably wear their shop coats in the Labor Day parade.
Cigarette license at Shelbyville, Ind., is \$1 a day, and the holder is sold to anyone who wants to buy it.
Over 15,000 men are now working nearly 2,500 miles in thirty-four counties in California.
Lawrence, Mass., business men are quoted in favor of a scheme of public works for the benefit of the unemployed.
Employees of the Erie shops at Hornellsville, N. Y., have been out on five hours' time. They work from 7 to 12 o'clock.
The pastor of a Los Angeles church called a meeting at his residence for the purpose of inducing men to join labor unions.
A cartoonist was chairman and a cigar-maker was vice chairman at a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

St. Paul Hack and Cab Drivers' Union will furnish carriages for members of the Bismarck "Unit" who wish to participate in the Labor Day parade.
Frisco union shoemakers want people to buy some made shoes and will probably adopt a label that will indicate that the goods have been made in California.
Hundreds of coke workers are leaving the Connellsville, Pa., region for the West Virginia fields, where work is said to be more plentiful and wages better.
The Connecticut national convention at Detroit next month will discuss the question of establishing co-operative shops in cities where strikers fail to secure their demands.
The editor and publisher of the Maury County, Tenn., Democrat has issued invitations to the seventh annual exposition and picnic given in honor of the correspondents of that paper at August 29 and 30 at Anderson.

Swiss watchmakers are now manufacturing watches whose hands move from right to left. They are intended for the markets of Turkey, Japan and other Oriental countries where the natives read from right to left.
The Journeymen Painters' Union, No. 1, of Missouri, is said to have been the first union organization of painters so far as known established in America. It was chartered under the laws of Missouri and has been in existence continuously since 1822.
A Los Angeles (Cal.) firm of building contractors has concluded to abandon the nine-hour system of work and adopt the eight-hour working day. They also agreed to abide by the scale of wages fixed by the carpenters' union for August 31.
St. Paul hindery girls sent Clancall all to striking sisters in New York.
Mayor Burn of St. Paul has issued a proclamation advising the closing down of all manufacturing plants, as well as the closing of all business houses in the city on Monday, September 7 (Labor Day).
The saloon men of Great Falls have combined, agreed to not pay their licenses, which have been increased to \$500 per annum each, and have employed counsel to test the validity of the appointment of the census agent, whose license resulted in a raise in the classification of the city.
The Great Northern has put into effect a special tariff between Great Falls and the city of Minneapolis. A large number of stations in the vicinity. A reduction of nearly 30 per cent has been made in the rates, which will make it possible for Great Falls merchants and wholesalers to compete with Helena and other distributing points.
"A certain use of the streets by carriages," says Judge O'Brien, in a recent decision, "either in front of the residences, or in front of hotels, clubs, theaters, churches and similar buildings, is a legitimate use of the streets, and, when they are occupied temporarily and reasonably by licensed cabsmen or by private carriages the practice does not amount to a nuisance."

DISTRICT SOLDIER BOYS

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

The hope of the District National Guard left for Sea Girt yesterday.
During the entire week the marksmen who are to uphold the interests of the District and the honor of the country, have been busy each day at the range, and some fine shooting has been done. Each day's practice has put every man in better shape, and if they will do as well at Sea Girt as at Ordway, there need be no fear.

These things are hard to tell. Corp. Appleby, for instance, made 29 at 200 yards, and a possible exact at 500 and 600 yards. Great shooting, that.
Early in the week Col. Mosher, adjutant general of the Guard, issued an order naming the Guardsmen who were to go on to the order, as follows:
THE VARIOUS TEAMS.
Brigade Team—Private S. I. Scott, Private S. B. Westwood, Sergeant W. B. Baker, Private George Cook, Capt. J. M. Polzer, Corp. Maurice Appleby, Lieut. C. H. Lund, Capt. James E. Bell, Private E. W. Scott, Private G. W. Altier, Lieut. A. O. Hatterly, Lieut. F. L. Graham, Lieut. G. B. Young and Col. Cecil Clay. This list includes the shooting twenty and two alternates. May, harness will capture the team.

Second Regiment team—Col. Cecil Clay, Lieut. G. C. Shaw, Corp. Albert Winchell, Private E. S. Wilcox, Private Horace M. Bell, Private John A. Kirk, and Capt. James E. Bell, team captain.
Engineer team—Lieut. L. Graham, Lieut. A. O. Hatterly, Corp. Sergt. W. Conson, Corp. M. Appleby, Private George E. Cook, Private S. B. Westwood, and Lieut. G. B. Young, team captain.
Two company teams from Company A, Engineers, will be chosen from the brigade team, with the exception of Lieut. Young and Col. Clay, and with the possible addition of Private H. H. Lezzer, who is now ill.

Company A, Sixth Battalion, team—Sergt. S. B. McLean, Corp. E. S. Wilcox, Sergt. Charles E. Grooms, Private F. L. Bush, and Corp. Albert Winchell.
Company B, Sixth Battalion, team—Capt. J. S. Tomlinson, Sergt. W. S. Davenport, Private John A. Kirk, Private W. E. Burt, and Private Horace M. Bell.
Separate Company team—Sergt. John Fitzgerald, Corp. W. O. Carroll, Private H. D. Green, Private E. D. Brown, and Private Charles R. Taylor, with Private Wayne Boyer as alternate.
Second Separate Company team—Capt. S. B. Wiggins, Lieut. W. E. Sorrell, Corp. E. B. Weaver, Private R. J. Campbell, and Private J. E. Edwards.

In addition to these teams, there will be a Second Regiment team from the Sixth Battalion. It will be composed of the three men on each company team who are not in the first Second Regiment team. The boys expect to do some great shooting. In addition to the team, the story of individual marksmen went along. The entire party numbered about seventy-five. Besides the marksmen, a number of ladies will go along and remain at Ashbury Park during the shooting. Gen. Ordway will be with the team a part of the time, and Col. Mosher will be at Sea Girt through the entire shoot.

THE MATCHES.
The event at Sea Girt is the sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and it will bring together some of the best sharpshooters of New Jersey, of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States. In all there are twenty-five matches, including those for the Wimbledon Cup, Hilton Trophy and Intermediate Military. These, of course, excite the most interest. For many years they were shot at Creedmoor, but when this range was abandoned the matches were transferred to Sea Girt. The Wimbledon Cup match is open to all citizens and residents of the United States; distance, 1,000 yards; thirty shots; weapon, any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed; position, any without artificial rest.

The first prize is the Wimbledon Cup, which was presented by the National Rifle Association of America to be competed for on conditions decided by the latter. The cup is held by the winner until the next meeting, when it is shot for on the same conditions. The value is \$500. Major Fulton won it the first year, 1875. J. W. Todd held it for three years from 1884, and for three years it was won by C. H. Gans. The winner last year was S. I. Scott, of this city, who also won in 1893.
The Hilton Trophy match is exciting contest. The trophy is a silver cup, which was presented in 1878 by the Hon. Henry Hilton of New York, to be shot for annually. The winning team holds it for a year, or until the next annual meeting. The value is \$3,000. Besides the trophy, each member of the winning team receives a medal. New York has won it four times, in 1878, 1879, 1881 and 1891. Massachusetts captured it four years in succession, commencing in 1886. The winner last year was the District of Columbia team, with a score of 1,097, the highest ever made in this match.

SOLDIER OF MARATHON.
The beautiful bronze figure, "Soldier of Marathon," presented in 1875 by the commander-in-chief on behalf of the State of New York, is the prize offered in the interstate match. Its value is \$300.
New York held this trophy for 48 years, Connecticut, Michigan, Georgia and California, one each; New Jersey twice, and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts four times. Georgia was the winner last year, with a score of 1,043, and will try to duplicate the performance this year. It was won by the District team in 1893.
The regimental interstate team match will bring to the targets some of the best rifle shots in the country. This match was won for two successive years by the Second Regiment, which is the Mountain National Guard. For the last three years the trophy rested with the Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia.

The Second Regiment of New Jersey must make a high score this year if it expects to win. New Jersey National Guard has been successful in securing the regiments of the State after it, and will make a determined effort to score. The Second's soldiers have won this match since 1892.
The carbine match is one of the new competitions on the list, and the troop sends a team in hope of catching a prize. The boys are good shots and should make a good record. To all the prizes this year cash has been added, and this will give the teams a better chance. It is thought that the District boys will be able to carry away a goodly share of the association's cash.

NOTES OF THE COMMANDS.
Nothing has been going on at all at the armory.
In the Engineer Corps, Corp. S. I. Scott has been made a sergeant, and Privates Cook, Scott, and Westwood, corporals.
Corp. G. B. T. Lang, Company B, Sixth Battalion, has been transferred to the Second Regiment of the Engineer Corps.

September 1st

Dr. Young's Generous Free Offer Closes.

While Dr. Young's offer to treat until cured all who apply in person at his private sanitarium, No. 700 Fourteenth street northwest, before September 1 is practically free, the Doctor desires to say that those availing themselves of this opportunity will receive just as careful, conscientious and painstaking treatment as those who begin later and pay the full fee rate, and that in no instance will those beginning before that date be required to pay a larger fee than a more nominal sum to cover actual cost of medicines used.
Dr. Young will be unable to see and examine all who call to take advantage of this free offer on last day. It is wise, therefore, to consult him today, and thus avoid the trouble of being crowded out altogether. Office hours daily, 10 to 6.
Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.
THIS MORNING FROM 10 TO 12.

STERN'S.
New and Stylish Dress Goods FROM 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98c.
Blankets. White and Gray Double Blankets, 40c.
Dress Skirts, Correctly cut, well made and lined, 98c, \$1.49, \$1.98.
Waists. To be Laundered Percale Waists, 25c.
New Calicoes, New Outing Flannels, 48c.
All summer goods below cost to make room for daily arriving fall and winter goods.
Stern's
904-906 Seventh Street.

Household Drudgery
...is up down in the homes of women who use G.A.'s as the fuel to cook the meals with. In fact, no housewife in the States saved it is the least expensive fuel.
...as supply the Gas Store or Gas Range. A selection from the large stock means a saving of half.
GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE,
1424 N. Y. Ave.

GRAY'S SUITS
Dry or Steam Cleaned and pressed for \$1.00
Dyeing and repairing done in the best manner. Phone 114
W. A. RAHN, 705 9th St. N. W.

Cooler
...offices and homes where there's electric fans and incandescent lights. No business in the States where electric fans cool the atmosphere. And yet electricity is very cheap. Telephone us when you're ready.
U. S. Electric Lighting Co.,
213 14th St. Phone 77.

—An uncommonly good piano at an uncommonly small price—this \$150 cash special.
It's a brand new upright, thoroughly high grade, in make and finish, and has excellent tone, and action. Choice of oak, mahogany or rosewood cases.
METZEROTT MUSIC CO.,
Steamship tickets via all lines to all parts of the world. Passenger ticket agents C. & O. R. R.
1110 F Street N. W.

DR. CZARRA'S,
No. 619 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Specialist in chronic and private diseases. Syphilis, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Gonorrhea, Blood Poisoning, Venereal, etc. etc. etc. Daily, 9 to 12; 2 to 5; 6 to 8; 9 to 12.

He will be made quartermaster sergeant. The following have been honorably discharged on account of application from their companies: Private Ray W. Day, Company A, Fourth Battalion, and Private John H. Breech, Company B, First Battalion.
All next-at-homes will watch team records with interest.